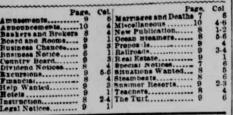
Index to Advertisements.



Uneiness Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1888.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Duke of Marlborough and his wife went through another marriage ceremony at the London Registrar's office. - An International Literary Congress will be held on September 15 at Venice. - Lord Durham's appeal in the turf case of Jockey Wood was dismissed. Lord Lonsdale was at Chipewyan, May 22, going north, === The Holland Society of New-York reached Amsterdam and was taken in charge by a reception committee.

Domestic. -The body of Sheridan reached Washington. - The city of Charleston has declared a quarantine against yellow fever from Florida. == The New-York Yacht Club reached Newport, === The court-house at Litchfield and part of Wells College were burned. === Five women were drowned in the Delaware River at Pennville. = Governor Morehouse again refused a respite for the murderer Maxwell.

City and Suburban.-The great parade which was organized to do honor to Mr. Blaine was an entire success, though there was much disappointment that the City of New-York, with the Republican leader on board, had not arrived; thousands of organizations marched down Fifth-ave === The Sam Sloan, with a large party on board, spent a part of the day in cruising around the waiting for the City of New-York. A swindler was arrested for an attempt to ge money from postmasters by representing that it was for the Democratic campaign fund. ____ John Rubine was arrested for causing the fire at the filt-house No. 1,928 Avenue A. - John Most and Charles N. Tainter testified before the Congress Committee on Immigration. - Chief Engineer Church, before the Fassett Investigating Committee, blamed the Civil Service examinations for had Aqueduct inspection. - The New-York ball team defeated the Pittsburg nine 5 to 3. The winners at Monmouth Park were Niagara, Minion, Dunboyne, Harrisburg, Badge and Boaz. Stocks opened higher, were freely sold for

realization, declined fractions and closed strong. The Weather.—Indications for to-day: Fair and cooler weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 92 degrees; lowest, 70; average, 79,

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

It is now said that the President is holding back that letter because Congress is in session, and will keep it until the adjournment of the session. Well, what if Congress doesn't adjourn until October or doesn't adjourn at all? There is no wisdom in longer delay. The country is waiting with some curiosity to see Mr. Cleveland's attempt to reconcile his present candidacy with his declaration of four years ago on the second-term question.

In spite of apparently ominous war-clouds there is to be peace in Europe. Such is the hopeful and reassuring prediction of Lord Salisbury in his Mansion House speech. Bulgaria, which has long been a firebrand, is to be let alone and allowed to work out its manifest destiny. These statements of the English Prime Minister are as significant as they are satisfactory. But peace in Europe means abstinence from fighting, while full preparations for war are maintained. It is a condition of negative rather than positive hopeful-

The non-arrival of the City of New-York, while annoying and disappointing, is not in the slightest degree alarming. The delay is easily explainable in more ways than one. It is most probable that the machinery, being new, has not worked with entire smoothness; and the atmospheric conditions on land since last Saturday indicate that dense fogs may have been met on the Banks, requiring the steamship to run at greatly reduced speed. This will be the ninth day since the City of New-York sailed from Liverpool, and there is good reason to expect her arrival here in the next few hours unless some mishap other than those incident to the running of new machinery has befallen her. The failure to make a better record on her first voyage must be a source of mortification to her owners; but the possible achievements of this big twin-screw liner cannot be predicted from her performance on her initial trip.

In the Aqueduct investigation yesterday Chief Engineer Church tried to put the blame for incompetent inspectors on the Civil Service Board. He said that they could not get inspectors fast enough, and that on account of the lack of a sufficient number of them the practice could not fail to influence the opinion and contractors were able to get in their bad work. | practice of the rest of the world. The difficulty does not appear to have been It was the President's message and the Republic begins for him when he accepts \$1 formed of \$74,000,000, and three years hence a

in the Civil Service examinations themselves, but in the red-tape which the processes adopted by the Board and by the Aqueduct Commissioners themselves involved. Then if the inspectors failed to show the proper quality it took a long time to fill their places. If Mr. Church's assertion, that there was no bad work before the Aqueduct came under the purview of the Civil Service Board, is correct, it shows the weakness of the present Civil Service methods, which, it must be admitted, do not furnish an absolute test of the ability of the applicants examined.

The parade in honor of Mr. Blaine, which Mr. Blaine, unfortunately, was unable to witness, was an unmistakable success. The absence of the one man whom all wished to see and honor diminished the enthusiasm natural to such an occasion; but under the circumstances, the demonstration was phenomenal. The parade was started with promptness and in excellent order, although there was some confusion as to the clubs' positions, and several of the organizations were late in arriving on the ground. A notable feature of the parade was the representative character of those who took part in it. They came from all parts of the Union. A canvass made on the steamboat Sloan yesterday showed that twenty-nine States and three Territories had sent representatives to welcome Mr. Blaine.

ENEMIES OF SOCIETY.

That pestilent nuisance, John Most, appeared before the Immigration Investigating Committee yesterday, and gave his views, or what purported to be his views, about Socialism and Anarchy. Neither his intelligence nor his candor is sufficiently pronounced to make his utterances important, but in the course of his testimony he made one statement which deserves to be rebuked. He said that he believed there were 2.000,000 sympathizers with Anarchy in this country. He believes nothing of the sort, but it appeared to him worth while to utter a glib insult to our civilization for the purpose of magnifying his own office as an apostle. The man who assumes to speak for 2,000,000 people, he thought, is a man to be listened to with awe. But where he made his mistake was in the personal application of his theory. The emotion which he excites is not awe, but contempt.

Most would have the committee and the public believe that one in thirty of the population of the United States, including women and children, or, at the most favorable calculation, more than one for every five voters, are Anarchists at heart. Rural communities have not yet seen the light; great cities are the hotbeds of Anarchy, and Most is proud of New-York's place in the ranks. It is not unfair, therefore, to assume that in this metropolis the proportion of Anarchists to the whole population is at least twice the general average, or one in fifteen. Most's followers are not less active on their feet than the rest of mankind, and hence it follows from the premise that a man who walked up Broadway yesterday afternoon and met at least forty persons on every block came face to face with not fewer than one hundred Anarchists between the Post Office and Union Square. A startling experience, truly, if he had only known it!

Recent events have shown that there are in this country, despite the freedom and the opportunities which it bestows, altogether too many avowed enemies of social order, and that of these a dangerous percentage are ready to put their utterly selfish and desperate theories to the test of murder, arson and pillage. But it is true here and everywhere that the Anarchists are never so numerous as their leaders proclaim them to be. A deliberate design to terrify society, or some lingering shred of respectability which finds comfort in the thought of extensive association, always leads the apostles to exaggerate grossly the number of their followers. It is unfortunately true that the discovery of high explosives has made it possible for a handful of outlaws to inflict incalculable injury. It is, moreover, a lamentable fact that those communities which have suffered have not learned all the lessons which their experience ought to teach, and that there are too many weak-minded persons whose sympathics are more easily aroused in behalf of a murderer than in behalf of his victim. The fact that the destruction which the enemies of society are able to work is out of all proportion to their numerical strength is most disquieting. but the real reproach to our civilization will come when it sows or permits to be sown the seeds of Anarchy in a multitude of lives. That time has not yet arrived, but the political party that is now engaged in an effort to break down our industries and reduce our laborers to the Old World scale of comfort and intelligence is doing whatever is possible to be done to make its approach sure and rapid.

REVELS OF THE COBDEN CLUB.

The Cobden Club's annual meeting this year would have been a melancholy affair if distance had not lent enchantment to its view of the approaching American elections. On the Continent free trade is not making progress in any quarter. France is adopting every year higher rates of duty on imports. Germany is well satisfied with the results of protection. Russia, Austria and Italy remain in the hightariff league against England's economic policy. Among British colonies of the first rank New-South Wales is almost the only one that adheres with loyalty to free trade. Even in England dissatisfaction with the results of Cobden's system is rapidly increasing. The prostration of agricultural interests continues, and the ranks of the great army of the unemployed are recruited steadily in every great centre of population. Last autumn, at the annual conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations, a resolution pledging the party to a reversal of the free-trade policy was carried by a large majority. The fairtrade agitation has continued with unapated ardor, two of the most influential London journals lending powerful support to it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, himself a Free Trader of the straightest sect, has had no scruples against tampering with protectionist ideas in regulating wine-bottling and sugar bounties. How dreary would the prospects of free trade have seemed to the Cobden Club if President Cleveland had not written his last message! The only hopeful passage in the annual report was that in which the revolt against protection in America was cautiously discussed as follows:

On the Continent of Europe tariff wars are raging between all the protectionist countries with effects admittedly injurious. In the United States President Cleveland's message carries with it the promise of such measures of tariff reform as may, in the course of a few years, make something like a revolution in international trade. Not only would the direct results of opening the markets of such a country be enormous. but, if the United States, hitherto the great supporter of protection, should become satisfied that protection is a dejusion and that their own best advantage is to be found in free trade, such a change in their opinion and

He declared that there was no reason whatever to despair of the ultimate acceptance of the principles of the Cobden Club. On the Continent a war of tariffs might be raging, "but in America the burden of protection had been so great that the taxpayers seemed earnest in their efforts for relief, and doubtless their example would have a great effect all over the world." Free Traders have always attached great value to the lower of example. Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright predicted forty years ago that the example of England alone would convert the world to free trade, and with the cessation of wars would bring in an industrial millennium. These vaticinations have never been fulfilled. The great nations of the earth are to-day leagued against England's economic policy. Still the Cobdenites have not ceased to have faith in the force of example. Let Democracy win in America and free trade be substituted for protection, and "the opinion and practice of the rest of the world" will be rapidly influenced! With the force of America's example the millennium which Cobden beheld when caught up in ecstacy to the Free Trader's seventh heaven would come in with against Democracy: a rush and a boom!

All these things vindicate the judgment of from London to "The New-York Herald" last December this glowing tribute to President Cleveland: "To convert the United States is indeed a triumph. The Cobden Club will henceforth set up a special shrine for the worship of President Cleveland, and send him all its publications gratis. Cobden founded Free Trade; Cleveland saved it. Such is the burden of the song all through England today."

THE MAXWELL CASE.

Governor Morehouse has quite properly re fused to grant any further delay in the case of Maxwell, the murderer, who is sentenced to be hanged to-day. There has never been a crime affording less excuse for interference with the normal course of the law. The murder committed by Maxwell was a peculiarly atrocious one. His victim, Preller, was not only his friend but his benefactor. He had invited Maxwell to travel with him, and was paying all his expenses. Under these circumstances the criminal, himself an educated man with an honorable profession, plotted the as sassination and robbery of his host with cold deliberation, and put the plot into execution with a calmness and nerve indicating absolute heartlessness. Having killed his trusting comrade, he crammed the yet warm body into a trunk, seized all the dead man's money and personal property, and fled to New-Zealand, where he was caught and whence he was extradited. At no time does the murderer appea to have exhibited the least remorse for his crime, though no doubt he was sorry enough to have been caught. In the whole case there s not and never has been a single extenuating circumstance.

This cruel, crafty, treacherous assassin and thief has, nevertheless, been able to stave off the execution of his sentence between three and four years. His relatives and friends have employed able counsel, who have for the hundredth time illustrated the facility with which justice may be paralyzed where money is forthcoming to pay for the adroit use of the innumerable modes of evasion and procrastination available under cumbrous, involved and defective statutes. The last resort was an appeal from the British Government, and an appeal for which no justification existed. The pretence of fresh evidence was disingenuous There was no fresh evidence, nor could there have been any which could alter the proven fact of Maxwell's blood-guiltiness. This man ought to have been hanged at least two years ago. His avoidance of the gallows all this time has been a practical condemnation of the law. It would have been nothing less than a public misfortune had Governor Morehouse yielded to the importunities with which he was beset in this case. Maxwell has deserved death as fully as any murderer who ever died on a scaffold, and his execution to-day will be but a tardy vindication of justice.

MINIMUM WAGES.

Representative White, of Indiana, has introduced a bill requiring that the minimum rate of wages paid at any employment in any State shall be \$1 50 per day of ten hours for male adults, \$1 per day for women, and 75 cents per day for minors from fourteen to eighteen years of age. His next step should be to introduce without delay a bill providing that none of the trees of this country should have their roots underground. Give the roots a chance and let them enjoy the sunlight also. Foundation stones have a hard time of it down in the dark, damp ground, while the spire and the coping stones are kissed by the sunlight; let us have a bill enacting that all foundation stones shall be placed above ground.

Mr. White does not realize how cruel his bill would be to the immigrants who follow him in migration from other countries. When he came hither from Scotland, a lad nineteen years old, he would have starved if nobody could have employed him until he could earn \$1 50 per day. Possibly other laborers who were then employed may have wished to shut out or starve the Scotch lad who came hither to get work, and yet as he has advanced in knowledge, capacity and power he has been able to provide employment for a great many men, who, but for his enterprise and energy, might have found no work at all. When we shut out the untrained foreign boys we also shut out the skilled and masterly captains of beware. industry who grow out of those boys, and who have done so much to develop the resources of

this country. The bill is a mistake. If the foundation would be no broad shade of beautiful leaves above. All civilized society must of necessity have certain of its tasks performed at the lowest possible cost, and for those the workers of the least intelligence and capacity are qualified. In order to get qualified for other and higher work hereafter, they have to begin at the bottom, and to them the low wages they get while learning to work in any department are a blessing, for they open the door to all higher possibilities. If Colonel Scott had not found work at bare subsistence as an agent at an insignificant railroad station, he would not have died a railroad president.

work with gladness, while learning to earn a living in this country, even the lowest wages this country, and to live while acquiring the

passage of the Mills bill that cheered the heart per day for the rudest work, because where he of the chairman. Thomas Bayley Potter, and came from he could get only 80 cents or loss. enabled him to congratulate the club upon the Must nobody come, must nobody have any work improvement in the prospects of free trade. at all, who cannot earn \$1 50 per day if male and over eighteen? Legislation of that sort would be a blunder as well as unjust and cruel. Lift the whole building and then the foundation stone can rise; elevate all labor, insure more steady employment and better wages for the trained and skilled workers, and then the unskilled can get better wages also. But there is no other way to help them. Until faithful protection of industry can insure half a dollar more for every day's skilled labor, it cannot by any possibility add half a dollar to the wages of the laborer who has yet to acquire skill and capacity to earn.

REVOLT FROM DEMOCRACY.

One of the war-horses of the Democracy has kicked over the traces. The Hon. John B. Haskin, who has been one of the most energetic leaders of the party in this State, has followed the noblest tradition of his youth and broken away from his party on the free-trade issue. The following passage from his striking conversation, published in "The Mail and Express," connects his present state of righteous indignation with his previous revolt

I bolted the Democratic party when President Buchanan, backed by the South, tried to make slavery and free trade permanent institutions of our Republic, the member of Parliament who telegraphed and now when the same element, the same States, the ones that compose Democracy's solid South, attempt to dictate to the North and say we must have free trade, I rebel again. I am a Protectionist and will vote the Republican ticket. I know of many who never before voted against the Democracy who will vote for the Protectionists this year. I am wholly disgusted with the policy of the Administration. Cleveland has made the mistake of his life. Every workingman in the country will be affected by the Mills bill if it should pass. I thought when the South given a lesson that would last, but unhappily it is not so. . . Our homes, our industries and our flag must be protected from every harm. This is my platform, and this year I can best carry it out by

voting for Harrison and Morton. As a Protectionist Mr. Haskin felt compelled to leave his party when it proclaimed that "the time had come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example." As a Protectionist he is now forced by his conscience to march out of the same camp, when under Southern leadership free trade is adopted once more as the supreme aim of Democracy. This loyal friend of the negroes who rebelled against the establishment of slavery as a permanent American institution eagerly makes the cause of American labor his own. "Every workingman in the country," he declares, "will be affected by the Mills bill if it should pass." He knows that the Republican party is committed to an economic policy which has promoted the welfare of the working classes; and he distrusts the Southern free-trade leaders now as he did when they owned slaves and dictated the platforms of Democracy before the war. Mr. Haskin is heading a movement from the ranks of our friends the enemy that promises to become a stampede before November.

FREE TRADE BETWEEN THE STATES. In the course of an article explaining the compercial backwardness of Canada, "The Toronto Mail" mentions incidentally an important fact.

It says:

The United States although protectionist so far as to dealings with the foreigner are concerned, is practically the largest single area in the world where free rade is in play. The products of its various zones, tanging from the temperate to the sub-tropical, together with its great variety of mineral wealth, are dilowed to pass from hand to hand amongst sixty million people without let or hindrance. Restrictions its of the violent sort may say that our neighbors would have made greater progress had they adhered to their original Constitution, to the Articles of Concederation of 1778, which enabled each State to "proceet" itself by means of tariffs against all the restaut no intelligent person can believe that the country

That is to say, free trade under the most favorable conditions possible is already an accomplished act in the United States. These forty great comnonwealths are as yet only in the infancy of their ommercial and industrial development. But even o, they could not only exist, but flourish, if a Chinese wall were built around them. So diversified are their products and industries that they are not dependent on the products or manufactures of any other nation.

This disposes of the argument that free trade with other nations is desirable because we do not ave and cannot produce certain commodities which they have in abundance. There remains the argument that foreign nations can sell us certain commodities cheaper than we can produce them. But even if this were so, it would still be the wiser policy to buy American commodities produced by American labor. Such a course would not only enable American workingmen to live in decent comfort and thus add to the prosperity of the country, but would in time cheapen the cost to the consumer of all American products.

Here, then, is the state of affairs: Forty of the greatest and richest commonwealths in the world. bound together by community of interests and needs, are to-day enjoying all the advantages which can result from free trade. What would they gain by admitting alien and hostile nations. with their hordes of pauper laborers, into this great

The clusive sea-serpent appears to be making a good many appearances this year. Unless he is careful, some one may dexterously slip a lasso around his neck and tow him ashore for good and We believe that Mr. Barnum's offer of \$70,000 for a good healthy specimen safely delivered at Bridgeport has not been withdrawn. The sea-serpent may not realize his value, and his consequent peril, but it clearly behooves him to

"The Graphic" publishes a striking cartoon representing a group of Democratic Congressmen under Taskmaster Mills in the act of overturning the Republican idol Protection. The superstone, two feet thick, were not down there in scription is: "Pulling down the false god, Prothe dark, the next stone above it would have to tection. The Democratic missionaries penetrate the lie two feet lower, and the next, and all the fastnesses of Republican superstition and the idol others above. If there were no unsightly roots totters to its fall." This cartoon enforces the working away underground in the dark, there truth which THE TRIBUNE daily teaches, that Democracy means Free Trade. The destruction of the American protective system and the industries festered under it can be compassed only by Free Traders. Yet we dare say as the canvass proceeds "The Graphic" will find it necessary to disavow the plain teaching of its pictorial page. It will probably be contending before the month is out that Democracy is not anti-Protection -is not in any way committed to Free Trade.

> It was hardly necessary to appeal to the English ourts to suppress Mr. Bandmann. The English public did it without any help, and with remarkable celerity.

The surplus in the United States Treasury would To the immigrant who accepts the ruder quickly vanish if this Nation were under such stress of militarism as the French Republic endures. "Le Gaulois" in a recent article gives are a blessing, for they enable him to come to in the past seventeen years. The "liquidation some startling figures of French army expenditures account" for providing fortifications, munitions power to earn more, and then they are higher of war, etc., over and above the ordinary military wages than he could get in the old country budget, has already reached \$448,600,000. A for the same work. . The blessing of the great second or supplementary account has now been

third of \$124,000,000 will be needed. This makes a total of \$646,600,000 in twenty years. Besides this the taxpayers have to meet the ordinary military budget, which has since 1871 averaged fully \$100,000,000 per annum. No wonder that times are hard. Even the marvellous productivity of France and the economical habits of her people cannot forever hold out against such a strain as that. To spend more than two and a half billions for a war of revenge in twenty years of peace may be magnificent; but it is magnificent madness.

When I heard the other day the splendid inventory of New-England's wealth presented with so much pride by the gentleman from New-Hampshire, and reflected on the system under which that wealth has been drawn from other sections, and on the beggarity reductions of taxation which our bill proposes, I feit like exclaiming like Lord Clive before a committee of Parliament, "By -, Mr. Chairman, I am astonished at my own moderation." . . . If a scheme of protection could be devised by which each citizen could tax his neighbor just as much as his neighbor could tax his neighbor just as much as his neighbor could tax him, it would be equality, but it would meet with scant favor. The present system is worse, because it is brigandage without reciprocity.—(Mr. Turner, Dem., Georgia, Tariff debate, May 10.

This is the language of one of the framers of

This is the language of one of the framers of the Mills bill. He is astonished at his own moderation because he knows in his heart that he is a Free Trader pure and simple, and wants nothing short of that. Let Mr. Cleveland be re-elected, and let Mr. Turner and Free Traders like him be returned to power in Congress, and there will be no cause for their astonishment on the score of their own moderation. They will abolish a tariff system which they consider " brigandage without reciprocity."

The Governor of Missouri refuses to interfere and Maxwell must hang. He certainly cannot complain. If he had committed the crime in his own country, his body would have been in quicklime within a fortnight after his trial began; but here he has been able to put off paying his reckoning for three years. He really ought to go with a thankful heart.

Nothing is better known to the people of Brooklyn than that "Boss" McLaughlin says to one man "Go," and he goeth, and to another "Come," and he cometh. "The Eagle" has recently been favoring its readers with some account of the operations of this man's powerful mind. It says that he "does not come to his slowly formed, long-withheld and finally announced conclusions without careful consideration. He listens, inquires, confers, reads and reflects." This genesis of the mental processes of one of the most powerful political leaders of the time is certainly interesting. "The Eagle" further says that Mc-Laughlin is "obliged to take into some account what the party will 'stand,' as well as his own wishes in the matter." The source of this information we can only guess at, but it will be news to many people in Brooklyn that their wishes are ever taken into account. The mystery of McLaughlin's ascendancy in his party is one of those things that nobody can explain; but it is perhaps the most vital fact that Brooklyn has to reckon with in its struggles for a better civic administration.

The great mass of the party-let us say ninety-five out of every hundred-idolize him (Mr Blaine).-(New-York Times, Dem.)

This shows what sort of a Republican journal "The Times" was before 1884. It was ready to antagonize and insult ninety-five out of every hundred Republicans for the sake of gratifying the petty animosities of the other five. The party is well rid of it.

Mayor Hewitt tempers justice with mercy. He erves notice on the bebtail homicide company which has possession of Twenty-third-st. that he will sign the ordinance requiring them to put on cars with conductors, but will give them a little time to make ready. The company ought to have taken THE TRIBUNE'S advice, and put the cars on without being forced to do so. But now, at least, let us hope there will be an end of senseless opposition.

One thing at least to the credit of District-Attorney Fellows. He refused to be in the least sentimental about " Danny" Lyons.

It has been the habit of the Republicans to deride every attempt of the Democrats at reform of the tariff as a free-trade measure. It is their way of giving a dog a bad name. They have employed mest specious pleadings to convince the workingmen that the President of the United States, as well as the majority in Congress, led by Mr. Mills, have attempted reform in the interest of British traders, and that the bill under consideration, if passed, would swamp the Industries of the States. The New-York Telbune, the organ of of the States. The New-York Telbune, the organ of the Protectionists, par excellence, only recently said in one of its leading columns: "As a British candidate, as a representative of British manufacturing interests, Mr. Cleveland is admirable," etc., etc. The true issue was very plainly stared by Mr. Cleveland in his famous message to Congress last December.—(London Dally News, July 24.

Yes, it was so plainly stated that the New-York correspondent of "The Daily News" telegraphed this impressive comment: "Nothing in American politics is more obvious than that Mr. Cleveland's message has sounded the death-knell of Whereupon that journal rejoiced protection." with exceeding joy over the triumph of freetrade principles. Now that it has been warned that the English press has damaged the prospects of the Democratic party by its premature eulogies of the President, it talks about giving "a dog a bad name."

Senator Dan Voorhees has opened the Demoeratic campaign in Indiana by a speech in which he objects to the Greenback inflationists of ten years ago having been termed idiots. Unless the Senator curbs his own "inflated" utterances he will have the Democratic managers calling him

PERSONAL.

Mr. George Crawford Platt, of Philadelphia, is one of the two or three surviving members of Sheridan's body-guard. He has the little gold eagle that adorned the centre of Sheridan's battle-flag.

Sir Richard Owen, the great comparative anatomist, has entered his eighty-fifth year in capital form, mental and physical.

The late Joseph A. Yates, of Bessemer, Alahama, was the Rebel officer in command of the Iron Battery at the fall of Fort Sumter. He was conspicuous in many battles of the Rebellion, and when peace was restored he made himself a useful and enterprising cit-izen, and labored as earnestly for the industrial re-habilitation of the South as he had fought for the dis-solution of the Union.

The notorious Lord Colin Campbell is said to be going to India to practice as a barrister at Bombay. Poor India! She has already suffered so much at British hands!

Mr. James R. Osgood has been elected a member of the Reform Club, of London.

Bumptious young Sir Lepel Griffin has got a fat appointment in India, and will go back there. Speaking of a recent notable social function in Lon-

don, "The Sunday Times" of that city observes: Among the American ladies who have peacefully accomplished the social conquest of Great Britain, few rank higher than Mrs. Adair. It is not surprising. therefore, that, notwithstanding the fact that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was unavoidably absent, the remainder of the foremost representatives of the fashion able world came, as they say in the States, 'solid. Six Duchesses, at one period or other of the night, graced Mrs. Adair's pretty rooms, the new Duchess of Marlborough, however, being throughout the mgn. the chief centre of interest, and, having at length recovered from the fatigues and inconveniences of her late journey, she made even a more favorable impression than was the case on her first appearance at Mrs. Oppenheim's ball the week before last. Lady Mandeville and her sister, Miss Yznaga, created quite a commotion by arriving at the late hour of 3 in the morning, Marlborough, however, being throughout the night the and her sister, Aliss Yznaga, created quite a commo-tion by arriving at the late hour of 3 in the morning, and it was only after considerable ingenuity had been displayed that the secret leaked out that the great supper given by the Augustin Daly company had mo-nopolized the earlier part of the evening. Mrs. Adair's dance may unhesitatingly be placed amongst the great successes of the year, and it thoroughly deserves all the good things that have been said about it."

There is to be seen in a dry-goods snop at Phila-delphia, Penn., a bust of General Sheridan, which gives the latest study of his features from life. It was executed by Mr. J. J. Boyle, the sculptor, who spent two weeks with the General last winter, making sketches. Mr. Boyle says that he found the General a very nervous and uneasy subject and difficult to deal with friendly and entertaining and anxious to do everything required, but restless and unable to maintain a pose longer than a few minutes at a time, and constantly rrupting the sittings to run over and see ho work was getting on. At one time he actually sat still a whole hour and at another time perhaps twenty minutes, but these were exceptional occasions, the pose rarely lasting more than ten minutes at a time. The sculptor, however, gave up his days to the work, and for a fortnight studied his subject with an earnest purpose to reproduce not only the measurements of the head and features, but the measure of the man.

Mr. Boyle thinks General Sheriden was aware at the fir. Boyle thinks conver of life was threateningly uncer-tain. One indication of this, apart from his restless manner, was the exceeding anxiety he manifested to hasten the work upon his memoirs, while health still permitted the necessary labor. General Sheridam, habit of going into battle bareheaded, carrying his had in his hand, was not due to any theatrical inpulse, has been sometimes supposed. He was too unaffected and simple to think of making a show, and the dramatic action of taking off his hat in times of excitement was due to the fact that if it was not taken off it would fall off. The conformation of the back off his head was such that any quick movement would be very likely to throw his hat off, and this gave rise to his habit of removing it. manner, was the exceeding anxiety he m

The Rev. Father Guinan, who was recently one dained at the American College at Rome, and who has been assigned to duty at St. Mary's Church in Grand-

st., brought with him from the Eternai City the pal-lium for Archbishop John Ireland, of the new Arch-diocese of St. Paul, Minn. The Rev. Daniel J. O'Keiffe, of St. Jerome's Church, Alexander ave., has been transferred by Archbishop Corrigan to St. Peter's Church, New-Brighton, S. L.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Says an old traveller: At home a burglar may enter and rob or murder me as I sleep; upon the street I may be run down and killed by any one of the thousands of fast-moving vehicles; my hotel may burn, or I may fall a victim to the desire for vengeance of some one whom I may have placed behind prison bars. But on a Pullman I take practically but one chance-the possibility of wreck-and I have never been in one or passed through one in all my years of travel.

The sleeper has two good sentinels to watch over me as I sleep, and I've come to consider that these palace, car employes are as nearly absolutely honest as any class of people on earth. Time and time again small handfuls of silver have fallen from my pockets upon the car floor as I lay asleep, and in every instance the money has been gathered up and returned to me. PH take a sleeping-car for safety before a hotel, the open street or even my own house, every time.

Our amiable and gentlemanly Sheriff entered our Our amiable and gentlemany Sheriii entered our office day before yesterday in his usual urbane manner, and announced that he must serve papers on us. If was a notice of a breach of promise suit against us by the Widow Clixby, who alleges that we have been toying with her hearistrings, and that it will take \$5,000 of our cash to settle her thoughts back in the old channel.

It is another move on the part of our enemies to down us.

It is another move on the part of our enemies to down us.

We first met the Widow Clixby twenty-eight days ago in Carter's grocery. She asked our opinion of herrings, and we asked her's of soap. She invited us to call at the house and see some poetry she had written on the rise and fall of the mastodon. We complied. We called there three or four times afterward, but only as a friend. On one occasion the widow showed us a clipping from an Eastern paper, to the effect that it was better for a man who had passed the age of twenty-three to marry a widow, if he was to marry, but we didn't bite.

We know our gait. If the Widow Clixby can prove to the world that we have toyed with her affections we'll cheerfully go to jail. We are not on the toy. The widow will find us no jack-rabbit, and the ecemies who have encouraged this new move may hear something drop before the trial is over.—(Arzona Kicker.

"Would it not be well," asks a Boston lady, "if we

"Would it not be well," asks a Boston lady, "if we could organize an American branch of the Parkinson Society, described by Mrs. Ewing in her lovely story of 'Mary's Meadow,' to do the same kind office for the flowers? Those who, like me, have no time to do any, thing of the kind, will perhaps, like me, be able to form a society of one, with a firm resolution never to pick a wild flower wantonly; that is, unless I know enough about it to tell whether I am destroying its only chance of seeding, or whether, like many garden plants, it will thrive better for having its blossoms cut or for being a little thinned; also, whether the conditions are such that the plant is in danger of ertermination by being plucked by members, when, let who will, I at least will have no hand in it." WHY FARMER GRIMES WILL VOTE FOR HARRI

Lawrer Old-

Well, Farmer Grimes, how goes the times?
And how is your crop of hay?
With a well-tilled farm and a well-filled barn
You make good farming pay.
Soon Mr. Mills with his Free-trade bills.

will cheapen what you buy,
And the men you bire will not require
Their pay to be so high.
For straight Free Trade our Cleveland made
His message bold and plain,
And this, of course, you will indorse,
And vote for him again.

Farmer Grimes-

well, Lawyer Old, it may seem bold,

To say I can't agree
With Mr. Mills and his Free-trade bills—
Protection Just suits me.
Our flocks of sheep we cannot keep
Unless the wood is high.
With foreign wheat we can't compete,
And don't propose to try.
We must depend on the farmers' friend,
A market close and nigh,
And the little mill beyond the hill
Our products freely buy.
Our milk we sell, our hay as well,
And get the ready cash,
And a market find for every kind
Of early garden frash.
Mill-owners say Protection's way
Just keeps them on their feet,
With the low-priced hands of foreign land.
They could not now compete.

With the low-priced hands of foreign large.
They could not now compete.
Now mills don't run just for the fun
Of losing day by day.
And these Free trade bills will close the mills.
Or reduce the workman's pay.
In vain we toll if once you spoil
The markets where we sell,
We may be slow, but us farmers know
Free Trade will do this well.
So with your leave, I don't believe
In the message Cleveland wnyte,
For Tippecanoe and Tariff, too,
I shall most surely vote.

I shall most surely vote. -(John W. Woodside, in Philadelphia Press.

MUSICAL NOTES. A test which should have been mentioned in con-

nection with the exhibition of children's choir Chicago on July 6 was that of expressive singing by a juvenile choir under the direction of Mr. Tomlins, leader of the Apollo Club. Mr. Tomlins's faculty for bringing out a full musical tone, surcharged with emotion, from his young pupils is certainly remarkable. Being questioned touching his method, Mr. "I hold that the cultivated voice is the voice of

"I hold that the cultivated voice is the voice of personality. The artistic voice is one that is capable of expressing the entire product of each pupil's individuality—that which distinguishes him from every one else. This tone-quality may be obtained by securing the harmonious action of every physical part and appealing to all his mental qualifications, his thought, his hopefulness, enthusiasm and so on. It may even be secured by vocalizing upon a single vowel, where the boys, by means of varying tone qualities describe the wonders of a circus, the girst the charms of a heautiful doil. Having secured this complete tone, which appeals to every listener and bespeaks the whole capacity of the child, this clastic voice is gradually freighted by the introduction of the details of pronunciation, pitch, time, and the varying sentiments fitting to the child nature."

A comic operata, "Madelaine," words by Carl

A comic operetta, "Madelaine," words by Carl Hauser, of "Puck," Music by Rudwig Enghaender, also of this city, has been given in Hamburg. The pianoforte score is to be published in Leipsic, and Mr. Hauser is preparing an English version. Anent the secent transfer of Beethoven's bones

from the Wachring Cemetery to the Central Kirchhof in Vienna, Mr. Thayer, Beethoven's greatest blographer, writes in a private letter: "I hope you have perceived the superb asininity of the letter from Vienna to the London "Times" on the exhumation of Beethoven." In which occurs this: 'Professor Wag-ner was allowed to amputate his ears!' Ask and surgeon how the scalp is treated in a post-morien examination, and you will see that an amputation of the ears for any scientific purpose is nonsense. Wagner sawed out the bone around the cavities and took away the internal structure of the ear."

Henry Carter has been appointed organist and choirmaster of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, at Forty fifth-st. and Fifth-ave., and will reorganize the surpliced choir.

The private letter from Alexander W. Thayer concerning Beethoven's violins published fix or eight weeks ago in The Tribune is causing a deal of com-ment in Europe. Among other things it has called out a letter from a brother of the wealthy Hungarian who gave the instrument to the Royal Library as Rerlin from which it appears that one of the conditions on which the glit was made has never been fulfilled by the Prussian Government. This was taken the quartet should be played once a year in a concert devoted wholly to Beethoven's music.

Mr. Edmund C. Stanton has engaged for the ape roaching concert season Herr Moritz Rosenthal.

Mr. George W. Colby is to organize a concert troup the coming season with Madame Giulia Vaida all

Mr. Seldl is as indefatigable as ever in his efforts to make a memorable success out of the concerts at Brighton Beach. The weather has not been conducted to the financial success of the enterprise considered independent of the hotel, but this fact has not caused a relaxation of disciplinary drill, and whether or not Mr. Seldl succeeds in carrying out his plan to popularize high-class music, there can be no doubt that patrons of the concerts which he has planned to give at Steinway Hall next winter will reap the benefit of the daily playing at Coney Island this summer. Novel-ties still make their appearance on Mr. Seidl's pro-grammes, and the American composers are not nex-lected.

Mr. Gaul, the English composer of "The Holy City" and other works designed for church choirs and oratorio societies, is extremely popular in this country, and in recognition of the fact is now composing a work especially for America.